# The People's Korea

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## S. Korean Politicians Call for Formation of Nation-Wide United Front for Democratic Campaign

In an escalating campaign to restore democracy in south Korea, a group of 60 Opposition politicians on June 1 issued a statement calling for the formation of a nation-wide anti-"government" alliance (united front) to campaign for the restoration of full democracy to south Korea.

The group held a meeting at a hotel in Seoul that day to discuss Kim Yong Sam's hunger strike and published a statement and a five-point resolution supporting his demands for democratic reforms.

This was the first anti-"government" political meeting since Gen. Chon Du Hwan took power in May 1980.

"We fully support a five-point demand Mr. Kim Yong Sam made in his first statement and also declare that we will form a pan-national alliance with all conscientious groups to wage a struggle for democratization of the country," the group said in the statement.

Mr. Kim, former head of the banned New Democratic Party and a "presidential candidate" before Chon came to power, began his hunger strike May 18 to press a five-point demand, including the release of all political prisoners, the reinstatement of politicians, professors and students banned from politics until 1988, and the restoration of press freedoms.

He also demanded that south Korea's "constitution" be amended to allow the election of the "president" by popular vote.

The June 1 statement described Chon's "government" as a "military dictatorship" worse than that of notorious dictator Pak Jung Hi.

The majority of the 60-odd politicians were banned by Chon in 1980 from taking part in political activities until 1988.

The resolution adopted at the meeting read in part:

●We and other democratic citizens fully support former party president Kim Yong Sam's five-point demand, regarding it as the demand of the entire nation aspiring after democracy;

●We, together with all the democratic citizens in this country and those who agree with us, call on the entire nation to form a nationwide united front;

●We call on the authorities concerned to respond affirmatively to our call and to have dialogue with us;

●Paying a high tribute to the resolute action of the former party president Kim, we appeal to him to stop the fast for a broader democratic movement;

●Countering properly the mechanizations by political power to divide us, we are ready to face all the sufferings and work disinterestedly for the cause of the nation and the country.

After the meeting, 13 people visited Mr. Kim Yong Sam at his bedside in the Seoul National University Hospital, worried about his failing health, and appealed to him to stop the fast.

"You must stop the hunger strike and care about your health to head a bigger struggle for democracy," Kim's aides quoted one of the visitors as saying.

"Kim thanked the visitors for their concern but did not react to the request," an aide said.

"Democracy will not be handed down by someone in power. We must win it with our own efforts," aides quoted the former leader of the NDP as saying.

Mr. Kim, stressing the need for unity among all the democratic forces in south Korea, encouraged the visitors by saying, "You must not give up after one try. You must make efforts to win democracy by overcoming despair and difficulties over and over again."

On June 4, Mr. Kim was reported to have accepted emergency treatment.

Kim's aides said after nearly day-long efforts by medical authorities, family members and supporters, he began receiving a saline solution in the form of intravenous feeding on the evening of June 4.

But, they said, Mr. Kim reserved the right to continue his fast.


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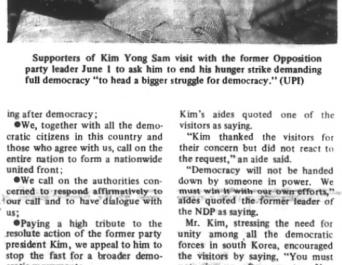

Supporters of Kim Yong Sam visit with the former Opposition party leader June 1 to ask him to end his hunger strike demanding full democracy "to head a bigger struggle for democracy." (UPI)

## Pyongyang Denounces S. Africa for Its Aerial Attack on Mozambique

*A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 28 made public a statement denouncing the South African racists for infiltrating their military planes recently into the air above Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, and committing brutal bombing.*

*The statement said:*

Recently the South African racists sent their military planes into the air above Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, to commit a brutal bombing.

In this vicious bombing, peaceful establishments were destroyed and many defenceless inhabitants were killed or wounded.

The bombing raid is a grave violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Mozambique, an independent state, and an intolerable challenge to the African people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people sternly denounce the South African racists' reckless armed invasion against Mozambique.

This terrorism of the South African racists is a link of the premeditated provocative acts against Mozambique and their escalation.

This year, the Botha clique has invaded almost every day the boundaries of the frontline states of Southern Africa and the neighbouring countries and committed indiscriminate bombings on them by sending warplanes.

Botha, the boss of racism, let out the brigandish utterances that the frontline states supporting the liberation struggle of the Southern African people would "remain a target of strike" in the future.

This clearly shows how desperately the South African racists are trying to block the liberation struggle of the South African and Namibian people by force and wriggle themselves out of their imminent crisis.

Today the independent development of Mozambique greatly inspires the Southern African people who are still under the colonial yoke.

The South African racists are viciously manoeuvring to strangulate the Southern African people's cause of anti-imperialism and independence, which has reached still graver stage these days.

It is because of the zealous patronage and backstage wirepulling of U.S. imperialism that the South African racists are high-handedly behaving, openly committing international terrorism against the frontline states of Southern Africa.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to dominate and control the Southern African region by putting up the South African racists as a "detached force" and to hold South Africa as a strongpoint for aggression on the continent.

With nothing, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the South African racists hold in check the triumphant advance of the Southern African people.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people strongly demand that the South African racists stop at once the acts of aggression against Mozambique and the frontline states of Southern Africa.

If the South African racists continue along the adventurous road of aggression at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, defying the unanimous denunciation by the world peace-loving people, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom and suffer a shameful destruction.

(KCNA)

## "Down with Chon Du Hwan," "Save Life Of Kim Yong Sam": Seoul Students Shout

On June 3, students shouting anti-"government" slogans and expressing support for Kim Yong Sam staged one and a half hour demonstration on the campus of a leading university in Seoul.

Police, both plainclothes and uniformed riot squads, moved in using tear gas to try and break up the protest. Student demonstrators responded by hurling stones.

Witnesses on the scene at Yonsei University said the demonstration began shortly after noon when one student, holding a torch and a knife, shouted from the second floor of one school building, "Let's fight for justice."

He was soon dragged away by police, the witnesses said, but then about 300 students gathered in front of the building and began shouting slogans critical of the junta led by Chon Du Hwan.

Using a rope, another student lowered himself from the fifth floor of the university library building, spreading a banner on which "Down with the fascist regime" was written in red paint on the white cloth. Below demonstrators chanted "Down with Chon Du Hwan." and "Save the life of Kim Yong Sam."

After all, some 1,000 students joined the demonstration.

Students of Ewha Womans University May 25 joined anti-"government" demonstrations by staging a two-hour-long on-campus demonstration.

The campus protest was started by several students of the prestigious girls' school in Seoul when they called on fellow students to stage a demonstration in protest against the Chon Du Hwan regime, distributing anti-"government" handbills, witnesses said.

More than 200 girls responded to their call and staged the demonstration in high spirit, chanting slogans denouncing the Chon Du Hwan junta as a military dictatorship, the witnesses said.

Police on May 28 arrested two girl students of the university on charges of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration" banning any form of anti-"government" demonstrations or assemblies.

On May 27, police arrested two students of Koryo University on similar charges. The two students were identified as So Ho Jung, 21, a sophomore majoring in materials engineering and Chong Dok Su, 20, So's classmate.

Police said the two were charged with leading the May 18 demonstration on the campus. They distributed about 200 leaflets among their fellow students, police said.

### *Active Students' Protest Actions*

South Korean students are taking active protest actions on their campuses.

After the third anniversary of the Kwangju Popular Uprising, anti-"government" actions are taking place almost every day.

The leading Japanese dailies, Mainichi Shimbun (May 28) and Asahi Shimbun (May 29), carried articles by Seoul correspondents.

The following is based on two articles.

Though the news on Kim Yong Sam's hunger strike was never reported in south Korea, most students are said to have already known Kim's valiant action. They say students are encouraged by his hunger strike.

On May 18, the day when Mr. Kim Yong Sam began a hunger strike to demand democratic reforms, Koryo University students staged an anti-Chon Du Hwan on-campus demonstration to mark the third year of the Kwangju Massacre.

Students of Kyung Hee and Sung Kyun Kwan universities, both of which are private institutions in Seoul, held campus protest meetings on May 23.

On May 24, anti-"government" demonstrations spread to Seoul National University, Sung Kyun Kwan University and Hankuk Theological Seminary.

In the May 24 demonstration on the campus of Seoul National University, students stormed a university office and attempted to set fire to papers belonging to school authorities. Police took some 400 students into custody that day.


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By Muhammad al Missuri

# "Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward"

# (13)

## This Is How A New Era Of Automation Has Come

(Continued from the No. 1,145 issue of The People's Korea)

This is why today the Koreans point to the Hwanghae Iron Works when speaking of overall automation, just as they indicate the Kangson Steel Plant first when the Chollima Movement is mentioned.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il set the daring goal of raising Korea to the height of automation attained in our age in the near future and unfolded a bold battle to effect overall automation with the main emphasis on remote control. His ambitious automation plan was strictly based on the great leader's Juche theory on the technical revolution. He defined all-round automation as a great revolution in industry designed to develop the economy as required by the Juche idea and an honourable and responsible undertaking to materialize the long-cherished desire of the people to be freed from arduous labour.

This definition is an original one that regards automation not as a mere technical and practical matter related to labour productivity, but as a great revolutionary task to realize the independence of man.

After the emergence of automation as a subject of mechanical engineering, its bright prospects excited many people and stimulated their zeal for creation.

History, however, does not know an instance of this problem having been raised as anything other than a technical and economic concept at any place.

Under his energetic guidance, the Korean people at last commenced their grand march for overall automation.

Comrade Kim Jong Il planned to introduce automation throughout the country with the Hwanghae Iron Works as the model, where smelters were working in front of hot fire to turn out molten iron. When they were informed of his plan, the technicians and workers of this iron works were excited beyond measure.

In the past Korea's metallurgical industry had heat-affected labour more than any other branches of the national economy. Besides, in this field work under harmful conditions and heavy labour prevailed to a considerable extent.

In particular, automation posed itself as a most urgent task for the Hwanghae Iron Works. However, technicians and workers here were quite at a loss what to start with and how, and were hesitant to set about the job.

Around this time the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il clearly showed them the stages of automation for its gradual progress as well as its ways and means.

To begin with, he saw to it that management personnel and workers were acquainted with the real worth and advantage of automation through the establishment of a command system by closed-circuit TV and radio communications. Then, he brought them to gain confidence and experience in automation through the application of telemechanics in comparatively simple production processes such as the sifting centre. Further, he ensured that on the basis of these successes telemechanics were introduced in those shops where work was arduous and labour-consuming.

Thus he guided the workers and management personnel to advance boldly and ambitiously from the start towards a new fortress for the introduction of modern technology, full of confidence. This was an example of his brilliant guidance.

It happened when the workers and technicians of the iron works set to work for remote-controlling the sifting centre after closed-circuit television was introduced in the steel shop.

Motivated by a desire to use less state funds and materials in the remote control project, the management workers and designers made efforts to reflect valuable devices on the blueprint, pooling their wisdom, at the thought that the existing equipment had to be maintained as far as possible. However, their design, when completed, required an exorbitant amount of materials and funds, which made them waver.

But the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il gave them words of encouragement. He said that they should spare nothing because theirs was an undertaking to have the people's century-old desire fulfilled and added that they did not need to be irresolute no matter how much the expense might be.

He further said:

"We don't care how much it may cost. Money doesn't matter if only we could free our working class from hard and toilsome work."

His desire for overall automation was expressed in this way. It was a lofty idea which regards man's independence and creativity as a most important right to existence which cannot be bartered for anything.

Thanks to his lofty intention and wise guidance, the Hwanghae Iron Works finished introducing closed-circuit TV in the steel shop and, in its wake, successfully completed the remote control project of the sifting centre in a matter of one month and that of a workshop in 40 days, a project which required nearly four times as much work as the former. The results were signal.

However, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il did not mean to stop here when he planned to make the Hwanghae Iron Works a model in automation.

If the automation at the Hwanghae Iron Works was to pay off, it was necessary to automate as soon as possible the operation for disposal of muck at an iron ore mine on the west coast. For this work could be likened to the first phase of the production process of the iron works.

In January 1974 the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il mapped out a bold plan to lay a long-distance belt conveyer linking with the Unryul Mine, a plan which envisaged a drastic growth of iron ore production through increased capacity for muck disposal.

According to his plan, work started to lay the conveyer.

At first the designers fixed the conveyer line in such a way as muck piles could be thrown into a valley without taking up farmland. This was what they thought at the best.

That time, too, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il guided them to undertake the project daringly and ambitiously, so that it could serve as a great nature-remaking work, without its being confined simply to the subject of muck disposal.

He himself drew the route of the conveyer line linking a port with three islets one after the other and then connecting it with another port. His help enabled them to markedly boost ore production and obtain a vast expanse of new land by blocking the sea. The design was thus perfectly worked out, which resulted in changing the look of Korea on its map.

This is how the long-distance belt conveyer, a grand monumental structure in the era of automation, which strikes all visitors with admiration, was erected in a short span of time with Korea's own strength and with her own technology and materials.

Immensely inspired by the example of automation set at the Hwanghae Iron Works, all working people of Korea have made big strides in technological progress in the past ten years.

Everywhere in the country—at iron works and steel plants, coal and ore mines, cement and chemical factories and at major harbours—the system of production control by closed-circuit TV and radio communications has been established and all the automation and remote-controlling of production processes are making headway.

As mentioned above, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has enriched the Juche idea. President Kim Il Sung's theory on the technical revolution, translating it into a brilliant reality in Korea. He developed this theory into the one serving the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea and into a great doctrine for human emancipation.

Originally, automation is a fine outcome of human wisdom. But in many capitalist countries, generally speaking, entrepreneurs benefit from its introduction, whereas workers are kicked out of job to become unemployed.

Nowadays Western reports feature the introduction of remote-controlled robots in production processes, attributing the success to the high level of automation. But this never means a shout of joy over the possibility of providing the workers with an independent and creative life.

Automation is in itself but a technical matter.

However, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has turned it into a great revolutionary work for achieving the final emancipation of man from the fetters of nature. How lofty and splendid his idea and practice are!

He is indeed a genius of creation and construction, who presents a grand epic of nature-remaking with matchless fortitude and boldness, extraordinary vigour and superb leadership.

## The Land under Benevolent Sunshine

I was enthralled by the new looks of the Korean countryside, though the memory of my previous visit to this country several years before was still fresh.

Its appearance changed beyond recognition in these years.

Everything that I saw was new to me. Everything that I heard moved me to excitement. The 1970's was a period of dire distress unparalleled in the farming history of mankind.

The freak weather caused by the cold front swept all continents and all countries, damaging crops in many lands and plunging mankind into a serious "food crisis".

Desperate cries over the natural calamities that visited the earth in the latter part of the 20th century are uttered even in those countries which boast of their being what is dubbed economic powers and claim to have developed sciences, to say nothing of the economically weak Third World countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

One thousand million of the world population are emaciated by a dearth of food, and over 1,000 million are suffering from poor nourishment or starving to death every day.

But here in Korea songs of bumper harvest resound far and wide amid drumbeat every year, agricultural production keeps growing at a high rate when the rest of the world are at their wit's end in the swirl of writhing nature.

In September 1961 when the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea set the grain production target of six million tons, a Western economist scornfully laughed at it, expressing a serious doubt: "It would be infeasible in view of the farming acreage of north Korea."

After 20 years since then, however, the Korean people registered an annual output of more than nine million tons of grain from the same area of land. Thus, they have completely resolved their food problem and are even exporting a large amount of grain annually.

One and the same sun shines all over the earth as ever, but in a sense we can say Korea is the only place where the sunlight covers the land.

Needless to say, this does not mean that Korea's reality came from the benefits which nature bestowed upon her alone. Her splendid reality owes to the intelligent leadership and the almighty strategy of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung who worked out a great agrarian programme of Kimilsungism, which acquires an epochal significance, and has been harnessing nature on the strength of the people's creative talents and science. It is an epoch-making change that has taken place under the effective guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who is striving to carry out the far-reaching plan of the great President.

This brilliant leadership, this sunshine of benevolent love for the people, has warded off the surge of cold wind and brought an abundant crop every year.

It is the great leader President Kim Il Sung who was the first in the world to grasp the phenomena of whimsical weather caused by the cold front and to foresee their disastrous effects on human life.

With clairvoyant intelligence and scientific insight he clearly saw the possible effect on agricultural production of the global phenomena of abnormal weather conditions and the approaching danger of world-sweeping calamities at the first sign of these phenomena, when even astronomers and meteorologists as well as renowned agronomists did not yet see them as a serious question. He has ever since taken far-sighted steps to parry the danger.

Before all else he took measures for water conservation and flood control against the threatening nature.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung saw to it that the successes gained in irrigation which had already been completed were steadily expanded and consolidated. At the same time he proposed the five-point nature-remaking policy, the dominant theme of which consists in the completion of dry-field irrigation, building of terraced fields on sloping land, land rezoning and soil improvement, afforestation and flood control, and reclamation of tideland. He also proposed the policy of making revolution in the use of subterranean water. In this way he made a new breakthrough on the front of agriculture in the 1970's.

The Korean working class and agricultural working people built a large number of reservoirs including Lake Manpung and Lake Unpa, and pumping stations and more than 124,000 new facilities needed in using subterranean water. As a result, irrigation was successfully introduced to 400,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields in a short period of time, drainage systems and coastal embankments were reinforced, and the irrigation-water rotation system was set up in the main.

Today the Korean countryside has solid foundations on which to farm safely, unaffected by whatever drought or downpour.

When we note that even big countries as well as many Third World countries, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and all other agricultural science institutes and agronomists are only now crying for the solution of the question of water to cope with the agricultural crisis, the food crisis, confronting mankind, the great leader President Kim Il Sung's farsightedness and sagacity is, indeed, great and even mysterious.

In Korea farming is done safely because nature is tamed on the strength of science.

The respected President Kim Il Sung has evolved the Juche farming method to increase Korea's agricultural production daily and hourly by preventing natural disasters which even the latest achievements of modern science are difficult to predict. He has been efficiently mobilizing the entire Party and all the people for the application of this farming method.

The Juche farming method of Korea means a great revolution in agriculture.

"Let us farm on our land in our own way!"—this is the basic principle consistently maintained in the guidance of agricultural production in Korea.

History knows no victory of the new without the struggle against the old. This is no exception in the Korean history of struggle to create a new farming method.

In former days certain officials in charge of agriculture of this country harmed its farming a great deal because of their cult of foreign success and experience, their persistence in outdated experience and by their practice of subjectivism and bureaucracy.

It goes without saying that if Korea had clung to the old method

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# Rodong Sinmun on Mr. Kim Jong Il's New Treatise

*Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on May 23 ran an editorial on the treatise "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea" published by Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on the occasion of the 165th birthday of Karl Marx and the centenary of his death.*

*The editorial headlined "Let Us Powerfully Accelerate the Cause of Socialism and Communism under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea" said:*

Comrade Kim Jong Il in the treatise pays high tribute to the revolutionary activities and exploits of Marx and analyses the historical victory and experiences of the Korean revolution which was pioneered and has been promoted under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea and indicates the strategy and fighting tasks on which our Party and people should keep a tight hold in the struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism.

The treatise is a work powerfully proving the truth and vitality of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea and a precious one which has developed and enriched the revolutionary theory of the working class.

The main spirit running through the treatise is to carry the cause of socialism and communism to accomplishment under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea.

The position of the treatise and its ideological and theoretical traits lie in that it holds ever higher the banner of the revolutionary idea of the working class and clearly indicates a bright road of accomplishing the cause of communism under it.

Stressing that the publication of the treatise is an event of great significance for the accomplishment of our people's cause of socialism and communism and the development of the revolutionary theory, the editorial continues:

The treatise, first of all, expounds the activities and feats of Marx and the role of Marxism-Leninism in the revolutionary movement and clarifies the truth that the leader plays a decisive role in the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

As the treatise points out, Marx advanced Marxism and ushered in the epoch of the international communist movement and Lenin propounded Leninism by developing Marxism creatively and led the October Socialist Revolution to victory.

The truth that the leader plays a decisive role in the revolutionary movement of the working class has been clearly substantiated by the activities of Marx and Lenin and by the long history of the communist movement spanning one hundred and several dozen years.

This truth propounded by our Party will never change not only today but in the future.

By proving the invincible vitality of the Juche idea, the treatise guides our Party and our people to hold higher the banner of the Juche idea in their noble struggle for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause.

The treatise declares that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Juche idea in the course of pioneering the path of the Korean revolution under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and has developed and enriched it in the long course of leading the revolution and construction and that the Juche-oriented stand and principles clarified by him conform with the principles of the communist movement and Marxism-Leninism.

The Korean revolution which embarked upon the fulfilment of the tasks of the anti-imperialist national liberation and anti-feudal democratic revolution half a century ago has today entered a very high stage where it is modelling the whole society on one idea. This is a powerful demonstration of the might and vitality of the Juche idea.

By giving a comprehensive exposition of the revolutionary theory on the building of communism the treatise enables our Party and people to carry the cause of socialism and communism to accomplishment, overflowing with confidence, with a clear goal and fighting program.

The treatise expounds the theory of the capture of the ideological and material fortresses of communism, the theory of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and theory of the leadership of socialist and communist construction, the policy of accelerating the work of making the world independent against imperialism and other theoretical and practical problems arising in the accomplishment of the cause of communism.

The treatise, in particular, gives an overall analysis of the communist character of socialist society and its transitional character and raises the question of executing all policies in conformity with them, thereby indicating the road of accelerating socialist and communist construction without deviation.

The treatise is, indeed, a work containing precious ideological and theoretical wealth on the basic principles and law of the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the working class and an inspiring banner rousing the people to the sacred struggle for freedom and liberation, socialism and communism. It is a great exploit of our Party centre to have advanced such work.

The treatise is an ideological and theoretical sum total of the precious exploits and experiences achieved by our Party in leading the cause of socialism and communism along a straight path to victory.

Calling for carrying to thorough fulfilment the ideological and theoretical tasks set forth in the treatise, the editorial says:

The important task at present in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the world working class is to oppose imperialism and accelerate the work of making the world independent.

Capitalism, imperialism, is the final exploitor system trampling underfoot the independent desire and demand of the popular masses. Apart from the struggle against imperialism, one cannot hope for national liberation and independence or for the victory of the cause of socialism or for world peace and security. To intensify and develop the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, it is necessary to wage a powerful struggle for achieving the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and the international communist movement, developing the non-aligned movement and thwarting and frustrating the imperialists' moves of aggression and war.

Our Party and people will as in the past, so in the future, too, struggle actively for the victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution and fulfil with credit their national and international tasks, in close unity with other socialist countries and the world working class, peoples of the once-slighted countries and all the progressive people of the world, under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

# Xinhua News Agency Reports Mr. Kim Jong Il's New Treatise

*The Chinese Xinhua News Agency May 20 reported "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea", a treatise of Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.*

*It said:*

The treatise of Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, says that "... the communists in each country must apply the general principles of Marxism-Leninism in conformity with the conditions of the times and the specific realities of their country and develop the revolutionary theory in keeping with new requirements of the developing revolution."

The treatise published on the 165th birthday of Karl Marx and the centenary of his death was carried in "Kunroja" No. 5, 1983, the politico-theoretical organ of the WPK Central Committee.

The treatise says:

"Marx's greatest contribution to mankind lies in the fact that he advanced Marxism which provided the working class with a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon of liberation struggle."

"Marxist doctrine has been inherited and applied by the communist and revolutionary people of the world, and Marxism has constantly developed."

"Marxism-Leninism, the working class' revolutionary ideology originated by Marx and developed by Lenin, gave a strong impetus to the revolutionary struggle of the international working class and the cause of the popular masses for liberation."

Referring to the international situation, the treatise says:

"The important task at present in completing the revolutionary cause of the working class pioneered by Marx is to oppose imperialism and promote the cause of independence for the world."

"So long as imperialism exists, domination and plunder will not cease, and as long as imperialist domination and plunder exist, there is bound to be the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the masses of people to oppose them.

"If imperialism is to be ultimately destroyed and the victory of the world revolution is to be won, the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle should be intensified."

The treatise continues:

"Communists should shape their policies independently in keeping with the specific realities of their own countries and solve all the problems arising in the revolution and construction on their own responsibility. Only then can they develop the revolutionary struggle and construction work."

"An important task today in opposing imperialism and building an independent new world is to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement."

"The most important task confronting the progressive mankind of the world at the present time is to check and foil the imperialist moves towards aggression and war and safeguard universal peace and security."

"Under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people will firmly unite with the socialist countries, the international working class, the non-aligned nations and all the progressive people the world over, actively struggle for the victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution and creditably discharge their national and international duties."

Pointing to the course of the Korean revolution, it says:

"By founding the Juche idea while showing the road to revolution through a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paved the way to develop our revolution independently.

"In a nutshell, the Juche idea means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction."

The treatise goes on to say:

"If they are to maintain an independent stand, they must implement the principle of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-reliance in national defence."

It also says:

"Socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task for a working-class party in power. The work of the ruling party should be aimed at efficient socialist economic construction, and success in Party work, too, should be manifested in the success of socialist economic construction."

"In order to fully realize the revolutionary cause of the working class, the cause of socialism and communism, the People's Government should be constantly strengthened."

The treatise stresses:

"Upholding the banner of the Juche idea, our Party will accelerate socialist construction and intensify the struggle for the independent reunification of the country, thereby establishing national sovereignty throughout the country and consummating the revolutionary cause of Juche in this land as soon as possible."

(Continued from page 2)

of farming used till the dawn of the 1970's she would have been unable to avoid the natural calamities that engulfed the world.

With a deep concern about the anticipated threatening situation, the great leader President Kim Il Sung created a series of new scientific farming methods and paved a broad way to overcome any abnormal weather conditions and garner rich crops at all times.

The Korean farming method of Juche is the best one which has opened up a new epoch of scientific farming in the several-thousand-year-long history of agricultural progress in this country. This great farming method firmly guarantees a steady rise in agricultural production.

The past decade of great revolution in Korea's agricultural production was a period of creation and innovations made under the pre-eminent, benevolent leadership of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung who travelled thousands of miles to give on-the-spot guidance in order to revitalize the agriculture of his country.

Throughout the decade, he visited all farm villages of the country, having heart-to-heart talks with farmers, teaching them the secrets of the Juche farming method one by one and leading them forward by the hand. (To be continued)

# Mr. Kim Jong Il's New Treatise Introduced In Foreign Countries

"Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea", a treatise of Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, is evoking widespread repercussions upon the world public.

The full text of summaries of the treatise were carried by many foreign papers including *the Tanzanian paper "Daily News" on May 5;

*Japanese paper "Yomiuri Shimbun", "Mainichi Shimbun", "Sankei Shimbun" on May 5;

*the Egyptian paper "Al Massa" on May 7;

*the Cuban paper "Juventud Rebelde" on May 8;

*the Cuban paper "Trabajadores" on May 10;

*the Peruvian paper "El Diario" on May 10;

*the Indian paper "Patriot" on May 10;

*the Peruvian paper "Unidad" on May 12;

*the May 12 issue of the Ghanaian paper "People's Daily Graphic";

*the Tanzanian paper "Mfanya Kazi" on May 14;

*the Bangladesh paper "Desh" on May 17;

*the Malagasy paper "Atrika" on May 17;

*the Chinese paper "People's Daily", "Liberation Army Daily" on May 21;

*the Guinean paper "People's Evening News" on May 21;

*and the Egyptian paper "Arab Youth" on May 30.

Foreign mass communication media such as *Tanzanian radio on May 5;

*the Cuban Prensa Latina News Agency on May 6;

*the Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug on May 6;

*the Mena News Agency of Egypt and radio Cairo on May 7;

*radio Sataosa of Peru on May 9 and 10;

*the PTI News Agency of India on May 12;

*Malagasy radio on May 16;

*Anta News Agency of Madagascar on May 17;

*the Cuban Radio on May 20;

*Chinese Radio Beijing on May 21;

*the Guinean Radio "Voice of the Revolution" on May 24;

*and Lao radio and television on May 16, gave wide publicity to the treatise.

# Int'l Seminar on Korean Issue: Supports Kim Yong Sam's Striving for Democracy

"International Seminar on Korean Issue" was held in downtown Tokyo on May 28 to commemorate the 3rd anniversary of the Kwangju Popular Uprising.

**The international seminar on Korea held in downtown Tokyo on May 28 urged world public to take actions to save Kim Yong Sam holding a long fast demanding the restoration of democracy in south Korea. The gathering held under the auspices of the Foreign Residents' Committee to Support the Reunification of Korea was participated in by around 50 from 14 countries including the U.S., Australia, Britain, Spain, India, Egypt and Japan.**

**At the seminar, five experts made speeches. The five are: Yosimatsu Sigeru, Japanese critic of human rights issue, on "Kwangju Incident & Violations of Human Rights in S. Korea; Philo Vance, American researcher, on "Current Situation in S. Korea"; Kirk C. Bascom, specialist on N.E. Asian affairs, on "U.S.-Japan-S. Korea Relations"; Matsuura Sozo, Japanese journalist, on "Security in N.E. Asia & Japan's Role"; L. Redman, British critic, on""National Self-determination & Korean Reunification."**

**Follow gists of the speeches of the two speakers:**

## *U.S.-Japan-S. Korea Relations*

### Mr. Kirk C. Bascom, Specialist on Northeast Asian Affairs

In connection with Mr. Kim Yong Sam I think his effort is very valiant and those who are following him are very impressive to me – people doing the types of things to willingly suffer on the part of others for such a good cause.

I want to set the stage by briefly mentioning the U.S. East Asian security policy in very general terms.

Basically, whenever they want to use the old word of containment of Soviet aggression or communist aggression all over the world, the first point of the major focus of this in East Asia is, of course, the Korean peninsula.

Recently, the U.S. has been, especially under the Reagan administration, grading up its military presence and military work to use its military by extention of possible nuclear weapons all over the world – Pacific areas specifically, from my proposition, the Far East.

South Korea represents the eastern front line of the U.S. world strategy.

The U.S. feels that it cannot afford a military weak stance in what it called the vital region.

The U.S. has felt recently, during the last 30 years, the needs to gain strong allies militarily around the world. In East Asia, its main military allies were, of course, south Korea and more recently Japan, though this is still the grave area of controversy. Ultimately, it is the stated U.S. policy to strengthen its military friends so that the burden of opposing communism in East Asia can be taken off the U.S. so that we can deal with other areas of the world, for instance, the Persian Gulf, the Middle East, Central America at the moment, and wherever the U.S. might have their troops.

It is unlikely at least in my own opinion that the U.S. is apparently willing to retreat the military from the areas in these regions.

That's why the U.S. has pushed the strength of the south Korea's military and Japan's SDF. More specifically, it is definately to the U.S. advantage to build up these forces, as I said before, to take pressure off the U.S. and also to ensure its economic access to these areas. I specifically point out Japan and south Korea.

Japan has become a great world power, economically and militarily.

Japan is receiving a lot of trouble in this region with the recent election of Prime Minister Nakasone in his administration. The things we've been reading the newspapers are recently about defending a 1,000- mile sea lanes.

I even have an article here from May 23 the Asahi "evening News that was very shocking to me that talks about the Defence Agency's plans to have joint drills with the U.S. forces in south Korea, which is totally against any article of the Japanese constitution.

They are now seeking for justification of this constitution. We also read in the Washington Post May 2 article by Jack Anderson, of course, that is nothing new, as we already know – that there are numbers of nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea.

We now read a lot about increased anti-American feelings in south Korea. The "Team Spirit '83" was the joint military exercises of the south Korean armed forces and the U.S., which were also participated in by Japan's SDF officers as observers.

It was intended to test the effectiveness and readiness of the intermediate command. It is also very clear that partially they represented an offensive posture directed at north Korea.

It was also a posture for nuclear war with Honest John missiles and other nuclear missiles involved in the military practice.

We see that Japan's increasing ability to defend south Korea with purchases of sophisticated weapons, radar equipment, fighter-bombers, new submarine detecting ajrcrafts and so forth.

Japan has recently indicated its intention to mine the Tsushima Straits between Japan and south Korea in the event of war.

We see the direct report which I read recently suggest that the Kwangju riot was suppressed under the direct command of the U.S. military.

The U.S. has very strong control of the government and economy and the military of south Korea. Plainly we have a neo-colonial situation in south Korea.

South Korea, in a very real sense, is a colony of the U.S.

The U.S., my own country, which I love very much, is allowing things to go there very much against my own nature of loving freedom and human rights for all.

## *Kwangju Incident & Human Rights Violation in S. Korea*

### Mr. Yoshimatsu Shigeru, Critic, Human Rights Issue

In 1971 the late Park Chung Hee wanted to be elected"president"for the third time in south Korea, Kim Dae Jung was another contender in the"presidental"election. Some students got together with Kim Dae Jung to restore democracy in south Korea. I understand that many people in south Korea were starting to develop activities to support Kim Dae Jung in the election.

But during that period south Korean authorities always used as a pretext of suppression the "threat from the North" which I doubt existed in reality.

I myself attended the trial of Kim Chol Ho who was a scientist and whose elder brother was a researcher at the University of Tokyo.

He was arrested by the security force, that is the "KCIA."

I was shocked because defendants were impossible to defend themselves in the course of the trial and when they wanted to call in witness that was rejected and there were no evidence produced at the court. It was such one-sided ruling given by the court. The prosecutors, of course, used fabrications of KCIA as well as the police forces of south Korea and the head of judges simply read the papers prepared by the "KCIA." Then I was completely shocked by this complete denial of human rights or the legal procedure in the trial.

In 1980s after the ouster of Park Chung Hee, we wanted to table the issue of political prisoners in south Korea to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations. We submitted the proposals and complaints for nine consecutive occasions to the Commission of the UN.

We went to the Amnesty International in London and we submitted the letter of requests to John Paul II, Pope concerning the question of human rights of Korean residents in Japan and political prisoners. In 1982 the subcommittee members of the UN were so shocked by the film on the Kwangju massacre which we brought there.

The representative of American government as well as Canadian government were present there as observers, but the members of Human Rights Com. of the UN were not fully aware of this atrocious incident that took place in south Korea.

The puppet "regime" in south Korea, ousted Kim Dae Jung to the United States and said about an appeal that 47 political prisoners are to be released if they would eliminate political prisoners problems in south Korea.

As you know the south Korean authorities gave only one way visa to Kim Dae Jung for the United States, and he cannot move about, in other words he cannot get out of the United States.

His phone is being tapped by the FBI and he is very cautious not to go out for meal or eating or something I can't simply convey all the things that he has told me in five years. He said that the question of political leaders in the Third World is his own problem and he is going to concede step or two steps that means he is endangering as those politicians who were placed in the same situation as he is in the Third World.

In the Kwangju incident they fabricated a plot saying that Kim Dae Jung was actually the leader of the riot, however that was not true because he was already arrested one day prior to the Kwangju incident.

He has gone through 40 days of interogation because they wanted to make Kim Dae Jung fabricate the story saying that he actually was the leader, but they failed. So after 40 days, various Japanese conferences or meetings asking democratization peaceful reunification of Korea were held.

# Foreigners Here Issues Statement to Support Kim Yong Sam

**The sponsor, the Com. of Foreign Residents to Support the Reunification of Korea, issued the statement to support the valiant fast of Kim Yong Sam at the Int'l Seminar.**

In this past week the news of the hunger strike by Kim Yong Sam, former democratic candidate for the presidency of the ROK, has made headlines day after day. He was formerly head of the suppressed New Democratic Party, to which the now forcibly exiled Kim Dae Jung also belonged.

Fearing the influence of this fasting leader, who is determined to give his life in the fight for democracy, if necessary, the tyrannical fascist regime of Chun Doo Hwan has taken Kim Yong Sam to hospital by force. Reports say that not only is the protesting leader refusing to eat, but is also refusing any hospital medication. He is on the same floor of the same hospital where Kim Dae Jung was given hospital treatment before being allowed to go into exile in the USA.

The police refuse to allow any of Kim Yong Sam's supporters to visit the hospital to see their leader, and they have not even been allowed to hold a meeting of protest or send a delegation to interview the Prime Minister, Kim Sang Hyup.

Now the latest report is that23 of the supporters of Kim Yong Sam have joined him in the hunger strike. Their declaration says, "We declare that we launch a hunger strike to assume and share his hardship as well as to win the demand for democratization. Our hunger strike shares the ardent desire of the people for democratization."

This appeal must go out to all the world. Justice has been refused to Kim Dae Jung, who is not allowed to return to his homeland.

On this third anniversary of the brutal Kwangju Massacre (May 27, 1983) which cost at least 2,000 lives by brutal military action, suppression, and murder, let public opinion all over the world demand that Chun Doo Hwan set Kim Yong Sam free, and revoke even the house arrest that has applied to him since June 1, 1982. Neither of the Kims can be held responsible for the uprising of the people in Kwangju in their legitimate demand for freedom and democracy. They were guilty of no crime. But one is in forced exile and the other is fasting to his death for the same cause – freedom and democracy.

We call on both governments and people of the democratic countries to protest and demand justice for these heroes of the people, denied their basic human rights.

Write now to The President, Government of the Republic of Korea, Seoul, ROK.

**The Committee of Foreign Residents to Support the Reunification of Korea.**
**Tokyo, May 28, 1983**

# Pyongyang Hits U.S. Moves to Deploy N-Bombs in Korea

*Rodong Sinmun, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, May 28 carried a commentator's article titled "Let Us Check and Thwart Criminal Moves of U.S. Imperialism to Turn Korean Peninsula Into Theatre of Nuclear War."*

*Follows the gist of the article:*

The U.S. paper "Washington Post" recently said that the U.S. Defence Department plans to deploy neutron bombs in south Korea.

The paper noted that this was confirmed by a secret report drawn up by the U.S. Defence Department.

The moves of the U.S. to deploy neutron bombs in south Korea are grave developments increasing the danger of nuclear war in Korea.

The plan of the U.S. to deploy neutron bombs unanimously rejected by the world people in south Korea alone fully reveals the nature of the imperialist brigands who resort to any tyranny without hesitation in south Korea under their military occupation and colonial domination.

Nuclear weapon is the chief means of aggression used by the U.S. to realise their wild ambition for world domination.

They are acting highhandedly, making a show of their "strength" in all parts of the world.

They are making preparations for a new war of aggression against the Arab peoples in the Middle East and disturbing peace and security in Africa to hold in check the struggle of the peoples in this region for national liberation and the building of a new society.

They are perpetrating armed intervention against the Central American peoples struggling for freedom and independence and intensifying military threats and subversive and sabotaging acts against the progressive countries. They are aggravating the situation in Europe, scheming to increase nuclear weapons in this region.

The Korean peninsula is an area where the situation is most critical in the world, against which the U.S. are directing the spearhead of aggression.

The moves to deploy neutron bombs in south Korea is a product of the American Korean and Asian policy aimed at executing the expansionist policy in Korea and Asia with south Korea as a base.

The U.S. declared the Korean peninsula a "testing ground for showdown of strength" in the 1980s and have been massing more and more armed forces in south Korea and introducing there large quantities of various types of nuclear weapons.

There are now deployed in south Korea over 1,000 nuclear bombs, shells and mines, and U.S. aircraft carriers and battleships carrying nuclear weapons are always to be seen at the major ports of south Korea and on its surrounding waters.

When neutron bombs, too, are introduced there, south Korea will be a complex storehouse of various types of nuclear weapons in the true sense of the term.

The U.S. scheme to unleash a nuclear war in Korea.

Recent moves of the U.S. warmaniacs bring into bolder relief the scheme of the U.S. to start a nuclear war.

U.S. Army Chief of Staff Meyer who flew into south Korea in January raved that if necessary, nuclear weapons would be used on the Korean peninsula, and the U.S. Defence Department announced that the neutron bombs would be "effective" in Korea.

The "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises held in south Korea from February 1 to mid-April once again clearly showed the scheming of the U.S. to provoke a nuclear war in Korea.

All these developments are a dangerous signal telling that the U.S. are trying to light a nuclear fuse in Korea any moment.

Today when the nuclear holocaust is still in the memory of people and public opinion is rising against the use of nuclear weapons, the U.S. are openly challenging this, plotting for a nuclear war.

The U.S. are the ringleader of aggression who is trying to keep hold on south Korea as a colonial foothold in Asia, a bridgehead for aggression on the continent, swallow up the whole of Korea and dominate Asia and the world by brandishing even nuclear weapons. They are the common enemy of mankind who is running wild to plunge our people and mankind into the holocaust of nuclear war.

In an attempt to cover up their nuclear war preparations, the U.S. warlikers are clamouring about "defence" and "war deterrent."

The American talk about "defence" and "deterrent" is nothing but a spurious signboard to veil their policies of aggression and war. It is no more than a war slogan for keeping hold on south Korea as a military bridgehead and seeking a showdown from the position of "strength" in Korea and Asia.

It is none other than the U.S. who are heightening tension and increasing the danger of war in Korea.

With no sophism can the U.S. shift the responsibility for the heightening tension onto others or can they justify their aggressive and belligerent policy.

Their moves to deploy neutron bombs in south Korea are pushed ahead with the Chon Du Hwan military fascist regime as a guide.

Today many countries and hundreds of millions of people of the world call in unison for the cessation of nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world, opposing nuclear war which will spell irrevocable calamities to mankind.

At such a time the Chon Du Hwan military junta, going against the trend of the time, is trying to impose a nuclear holocaust upon the fate-be countrymen by introducing neutron bombs.

Not content with leaving south Korea to the United States as its nuclear base the puppets design to introduce even neutron weapons, which the world opposes and even West European countries embraced in the U.S. – military bloc dare not introduce into their countries. This is an accursed treacherous act which can be committed only by a group of traitors who think nothing of the country, the nation and the future of the generations to come.

Denounced by the people and public opinion at home and abroad for its criminal schemings to introduce neutron bombs into south Korea the puppet clique is talking nonsense, claiming that it is a "conjecture" and "groundless allegation."

Those who developed neutron weapons admitted that they have chosen south Korea as a place for their deployment and a recently disclosed secret report of the U.S. Defense Department confirmed that the U.S. are hastening their deployment in south Korea.

"Conjecture" and "groundless allegation" are a word used by those driven into a tight corner to excuse themselves.

With no sophism can the Chon Du Hwan conceal the truth.

A grave situation in which no one can tell when a nuclear war will break out has been created on the Korean peninsula today. The danger of nuclear war is daily increasing in Korea.

The prevailing situation makes it incumbent upon all the Koreans to achieve nationwide unity, irrespective of ideas, principles an political groupings and decisively foil the criminal schemings of the U.S. and their stooges to turn the territory into a testing ground of neutron weapons.

If the danger of nuclear war is to be removed from Korea, an end must be put to the U.S. aggression forces' occupation of south Korea, the source of war, and to their colonial rule.

Any Korean who is concerned about the future of the country and the nation, be he in the north or in the south or overseas, should drive out of south Korea the U.S. aggression forces and their nuclear weapons, check their manoeuvres for nuclear war and sweep away the military of Chon Du Hwan, the colonial puppet of the U.S. and executor of nuclear war, holding aloft the banner of anti-U.S. and independence.

If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, it may be easily expanded beyond the bounds of Korea.

There can be no local "limited nuclear war."

The talk of the U.S. about "protection" of someone under their "nuclear umbrella" is a scheme to make another nation a victim of nuclear war under the cloak of "protection."

It is an urgent requirement of the times to oppose the American policy of aggression and war and defend world peace and security.

It is a common fighting task of the world people to prevent a war and preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and Asia.

We are convinced that the governments and peoples of all countries of the world that love peace and justice will pay due attention to the nuclear war preparations now being stepped up by the U.S. in Korea, further lift up the voices exposing and denouncing them and continue to express firm support to and solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for driving the U.S.

Aggression forces out of south Korea and reunifying the country independently.

The Korean people who value the dignity and sovereignty of the nation and aspire after peace in the country and peaceful reunification cannot tolerate the reckless nuclear war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S.

The day has gone when the U.S. could threaten someone by brandishing nuclear weapons.

If the U.S. think that they can dictate their aggressive will on others or call a halt to the current of the times against imperialism and for independence, against war and for peace, this is a gross miscalculation.

The U.S. aggressors must look straight at the trend of the times and stop the grave criminal act of introducing neutron bombs into south Korea and creating the danger of nuclear war in Korea and withdraw from south Korea at once, taking along nuclear and all other destructive weapons.

(KCNA)

# May 18 Statement by Kim Yong Sam

**The following is a full text of the statement of Kim Yong Sam which was made public on May 18 when he began an indefinite hunger strike to press for democratic reforms in south Korea.**

Dear Citizens:

I have appealed to my fellow citizens in order to awaken people and strengthen the solidarity of the leaders of democratization, by reviewing the present-day situation of Korea and exposing the schemes of the present regime to perpetuate long-term rule by military governments.

Today I am beginning a fast, in order to make clear my intentions, of which I have already spoken, and to solidify my own decision. By this fast, I acknowledge my responsibility and express my regret for having been unable to prevent the most miserable massacre of hundreds, even thousands of Kwangju citizens who had pleaded for the restoration of democracy to be uprooted by a military coup d'etat on May 17, 1980. Furthermore, by this fast I join the struggle and share the pain of those who lost their lives in that tragic Kwangju massacre and their families. Also, through this action I manifest my protest and accusations against this increasingly anti-democratic and authoritarian regime and its trampling of human rights and political oppression. This is the least I can do at the moment for the recovery of democracy. By this fast I want to declare to my fellow citizens and reaffirm my own determination that it is necessary to give our lives for our struggle, that only by laying down our lives can democracy be accomplished.

My dear fellow citizens!

I am always mindful of the fact that I was able to carry out my task against dictatorial rule in the effort to recover democracy as a politician of the opposition party for the last 30 years only by the support of my fellow citizens. I want to thank you for this. I cannot forget as long as I live the warm encouragement and support given me and the New Democratic Party by the people of this country during the Yushin dictatorial rule, particularly the period just prior to October 26. I feel shame and regret for not having been able to fulfill the expectations of my fellow citizens by failing to achieve the recovery of democracy, which had seemed so close at hand, by not being able to do my work in the most effective way. I have decided to give whatever I have to the struggle against dictatorship and for democratization because of my conviction that the last opportunity for me to repay the support and encouragement which you citizens have given me is to numbly sacrifice myself in order to avert the impending national crisis.

I know very well that I may loose my life in this fast. If, through the sacrifice of my life it would help bring about a democratic government, then I will happily submit to this final act of service to my country and my people.

By means of this fast, I declare to myself and to my people my unshakable conviction to continue the struggle for democracy. Since this fast that I am entering is for the purpose of placing the struggle for democratization upon a firmer foundation of principle, please do not be weakened or sorrowful, whatever you may hear about me in the future. On the contrary, please show your warm conviction and enthusiasm for democracy. This is my final appeal.

# Real Conditions of South Korean Workers: Christians Release Report (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

With the forced disbandment of the trade unions of Taechang Meisa Co., Control Data Inc. and Wuonpoong Textile workers, all the democratic trade unions formed in the 1970s were forced to shut down. Destruction of the democratic trade unions by the authorities which had started in the end of 1980, reached its climax.

The authorities and employers defined these democratic trade unions as radical ones influenced by the UIM and also branded them as criminal ones through mass communications media such as TV and newspapers. However, are they really radical? The foreign forces and capital, who seek further profits and the domestic forces trying to stabilize their political power through them, share profits with them, may regard democratic trade unions as radical as they stand in the way of their avarice.

Workers' efforts to improve their miserable working and living conditions are justifiable and legitimate, because they are the masters and occupy an overwhelming majority of the south Korean society.

It is regrettable that because of the low rate of trade union organization, suppression of democratic trade unions by the authorities, obscurantism and false propaganda against workers, only a few are awakened out of millions of workers, and only a few numbers out of whom are engaged in a democratic trade union movement. Though many workers are confused by false propaganda by the authorities and employers, they are able to know they sould know.

They well know what they should know through their personal experience.

Workers may seem radical to the authorities and employers, but they are intellectually insufficient in their awakening and compromising, for workers who are masters and occupy an overwhelming majority of the south Korea population.

Some people try to see things from a view point of a third party. But to take a third party's attitude means to stand for the rights and interests of workers, and not to take an illusory stand of a party or to side with the priveledged.

People, who while talking about overall interests through negotiation and compromise, choose the logic of the priviledged, are sham intellectuals, bogus democrats or avaricious persons.

This is because that it is workers and not the propertied class who wish for truthful and sincere negotiation.

We have supported these democratic trade unions and workers.

But at the same time we make it clear that democratic trade unions have made decisions on what they had to do by themselves.

We have been their brothers in the church community who have biblically understood their activities and prayed together with them and tried to dedicate ourselves to the service of God. This is the very point. We are brothers, friends and supporters of workers, and would never be their leaders or manipulators.

We, delivered by our Saviour's blood, only wanted to share our joys and sorrows with our brotherly workers.

How can you say we are impure forces, in the face of these facts.

(To be continued)

# Korean Nationals in Japan and "Alien Registration Law" (1)

**A demand for a fundamental amendment to the Alien Registration Law is increasingly voiced by foreigners in Japan and peace-minded Japanese people.**

**Amendments to the law they demand include the abolition of the system which obligates foreigners to carry alien registration certificates at all times and show them to the competent authorities when requested.**

**The People's Korea carrys a five-part article on resident Koreans and the "Alien Registration Law." Follows the first installment of the serial:**

The 9th Japanese Diet last year approved a partial amendment to the "Alien Registration Law," which was enforced on Nov. 1 last year.

The points of the amendments are:

1) to extend the validity renewal period of alien registration certificates to five years from the present three years;

2) to exempt those under 16 years of age from the obligation to renew their registration;

3) to raise the age of obligation to 16 years from the previous 14 years or more to submit one's own photo, to always carry in person one's alien registration certificate, to get one's finger printed and to apply in person for one's alien registration certificate;

4) to abolish imprisonment with or without hard labor from the punishments prescribed for the failure to carry the certificates. Instead, those who fail to carry their alien registration certificates with them shall be fined;

5) to hike the upper limit of fines for violating the "Alien Registration Law" to 200,000 yen from the present 30,000 yen.

In enforcing the amended law, the Japanese authorities said, "A sufficient and careful study was made on the basic questions related to the alien registration system."

Newspapers here called the amendments to the "Alien Registration Law" a "major improvement."

However, its main nature as a public peace order law remains unchanged. Instead, it may safely be said that its functions as a public peace law has been strengthened.

## Application of Law Unchanged

After the enforcement of the amended "Alien Registration Law," the Japanese authorities continued its previous attitude in the application of this law.

Follow some examples:

At around 6:00 p.m. on Oct. 5 last year, a second grade student of the high school of the Tohoku Korean Elementary and Junior High School in Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, was riding on a scooter. He was ordered by a policeman of the Miyagi Prefectural Police Station to stop near the school on charges of violating traffic regulations. He was asked about his school by the policeman. When he answered that he was a student of the Korean high school, he was promptly requested to show his alien registration certificate.

He happened to leave his "certificate" at school. The policeman took him to the Yagiyama police station for the reason that he failed to carry his certificate. Without contacting his school or his parents, the police authorities persistently questioned him for a long time concerning matters which had nothing to do with his failure to carry his certificate. The policeman asked him, "How many classes are there in your school?", "What are you learning at school?", etc.

On Nov. 23, last year, Kim Chi Sung, 32, living in Osaka, was on his way to visit members of Koryo group (the group of second generation Koreans there) together with his friend, Mr. Yun, to hold a gathering of their group. As they lost their way near the Chidori Bridge in the Konohana District, they stopped their motorbicycles and were talking. Then, a policeman approached them and asked them to show their driver's licenses, saying, "Why don't you light your motorbicycle lamps?"

When Mr. Kim answered that he forgot to take his certificate with him, the policemen said, "Come with me! We can arrest you when you don't carry your alien registration certificate." He put handcuffs on Mr. Kim and took him to a police box.

The policeman referred to a charge of obstructing police in the execution of their duties and inflicting injury upon them. The policeman didn't mention his failure to carry his alien registration certificate.

Mr. Kim was walked to the Kohohana police station, where he was investigated, had his fingerprints and his photograph taken.

He was kept in custody for 48 hours. Then, he was detained for 24 hours at the Osaka Public Prosecutors Office, where he was investigated again.

Through these two cases, it is clear that the Japanese authorities continue to regard resident Koreans as "potential criminals" and treat such trivial violations as the failure to carry one's certificate as "criminal cases."

## Criticism of Law

After the "Alien Registration Law" was amended, violations of the human rights of Koreans here are increasing.

The Japanese authorities are criticized for this and a strong demand is voiced for a fundamental change in the law.

A representative of the Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) CSC Feb. 14 met Maruyama Masaya, a parliamentary vice-minister of the Ministry of Justice and submitted a petition to the Minister of Justice Hatano Akira demanding drastic amendments to the "Alien Registration Law."

The petition of the Chongryun CSC included the following:

1) Abolition of the fingerprint taking system; 2) abolition of the system obligating Korean residents to always carry their alien registration certificates; 3) abolition of the registration renewal system.

Korean nationals here are continuing their campaigns demanding further amendments to the "Alien Registration Law."

The Aichi headoffice of Chongryun submitted a petition to the Governer of Aichi Prefecture and the Aichi Prefectural Assembly on Mar. 9 and on Feb. 25, to the Mayor of Nagoya City.

Local self-governing bodies adopted resolutions and made petitions demanding amendments to the "Alien Registration Law."

As of Mar. 19, the number reached a total of 47 assemblies, including two prefectural assemblies, 42 municipal assemblies, one ward assembly and two town assemblies. Included in the number are the Osaka and Kyoto prefectural assemblies.

A meeting of the Chairman of 10 Prefectural Assemblies, including the Tokyo and Hokkaido and Kanagawa prefectural assemblies adopted a petition on Jan. 31.

An extraordinary meeting of the All-Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers' Union Mar. discussed the question of amending the "Alien Registration Law" and decided to develop campaigns for the purpose.

The Federation of Economic Organizations demanded in its written opinion that the Government abolish the fingerprint taking system and rationalize alien registration procedures.

## Aim of "Alien Registration Law"

The "Alien Registration Law" stipulates that this law, through registration of foreigners, is intended to clarify matters related to the residence of foreigners residing in Japan and their social status and to contribute toward fair control over resident foreigners.

The authorities concerned explained the law as "one intended to obtain accurate information on resident foreigners . . . ." (Summary Explanations on the Alien Registration Law")

It is made clear from its practical enforcement and functions that the law primarily aims to control and regulate resident Koreans.

On charges of violations of the "Alien Registration Law," some 495,224 Koreans were arrested and investigated by the competent authorities in 33 years from its enactment in 1949 to 1980. Not a few Koreans of them were arrested, had their houses searched, were fined, sentenced to penal servitude and imprisonment.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the number of resident Koreans, who were indicted on charges of violating the "Alien Registration Law," was greater as compared with that of other foreigners indicted similarly.

In 1980, 77 percent of the number were Koreans, 7.5 percent Chinese, 5 percent Americans and 10 percent other foreigners.

Whenever a political question is raised, the number of Koreans who were arrested on charges of violating of the "Alien Registration Law" increased.

In 1950 when the Korean War started and in 1955 when Chongryun was organized, the number increased to 10,000 from 5,000 in the previous year, respectively. This indicates that the "Alien Registration Law" functioned as a method of politically suppressing resident Koreans.

Of late, in particular after 1974, the number of Koreans who were indicted on charges of violating the "Alien Registration Law" gradually decreased. This doesn't mean a change in the attitude of the Japanese authorities.

The reason of the decrease in number is that local governments ceased to charge them in case the charged were expected to be placed on probation.

But it is worthy of special note that the number of cases of failure to carry in person one's alien registration certificate remains on the same level or is increasing.

This is because such cases are dealt with not by local government authorities but by policemen. Therefore, it is presumed that the human rights of resident Koreans are liable to be violated in such cases.

The law obligates a resident foreigner to register himself or herself and gives information, concerning 20 items which include his or her name, birthday, sex, nationality, residence, birthplace and job.

The law obligates foreigners to carry with themselves at all times their alien registration certificates. In case there is a change in any of these items in the certificate such as job and residence, an application for a change in the registration is required within 14 days of the change.

Foreigners are also obligated to apply for re-registration every five years (three years before.)

The characteristic points of the "Alien Registration Law" are to obligate resident foreigners to register themselves and enter the above-mentioned items and to compel them to do so by subjecting them to an unduly heavy penalty in case they fail to do so.

For instance, in the case of even a day's delay in reporting a change in residence, the penalty is up to one year of imprisonment or penal servitude, or a fine of up to two hundred thousand yen.

## Watch, Shadowing

The "Alien Registration Law" is used by the Japanese authorities concerned as a means of legally controlling and watching resident Koreans.

Utilizing the regulations provided for by the "Alien Registration Law," a sort of public peace maintenance law, the Japanese authorities place resident Koreans under strict watch.

In February 1966, the Amagasaki Police Station in Osaka did "special patrols" against resident Koreans within its jurisdiction. Under the pretext of ferreting out "delinquent foreigners," a secret "order" instructing watch and shadowing was given in a written form to policemen of the Amagasaki Police Station. The document called policemen's attention to the following persons as "delinquent foreigners."

"Those who avert contact with their neighbors in particular; those who live separate from their wives or children; those who listen to foreign radio programs at midnight; those cautious persons who sometimes look back while walking; houses where people are out of bed till late at night and talking."

It is believed instructions of this kind are given to policemen throughout Japan.

Resident Koreans are unjustifiably treated as "suspects" and always watched by the competent authorities. (To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

On the evening of May 27, Seoul's main streets gave an impression that martial law had been declared.

On May 26 and 27, police were alerted on the main streets of Seoul as handbills reading "Gather at the Kwanghwamun Intersection at 6 P.M." had been scattered in various universities in Seoul, including Seoul National University.

Riot police were seen standing in twos at a 50-meter interval on May 26 and May 27 when students planned to demonstrate.

Arrests of passing students and young people continued around the Kwanghwamun and Chongro districts on these two days.

Nevertheless, students took protest actions on May 27.

That day, students of Seoul National and Yonsei universities boycotted classes and staged demonstrations. Students of Seoul National University staged anti-"government" demonstrations twice between 11:50 a.m. and 1 p.m., distributing some 100 leaflets.

Common slogans which were seen in the leaflets called for the resignation of Chon Du Hwan and abolition of the graduates quota system. A slogan condemning Tokyo-Seoul military cooperation was also seen in the leaflets.

The graduates quota system which allows only 70 percent of the students to graduate was introduced in 1981. The measure was apparently intended to crack down on the student movement.

Plainclothesmen increased in number on the campuses in south Korea. A professor of Seoul National University declared: "Sometimes, the number of plainclothesmen is bigger than that of students." A case of girl student raped by plainclothesmen was reported at Seoul National University.

Students leaders are forcibly drafted into the military or expelled from the campus. Students who join anti-"government" demonstrations must be prepared to give up their careers as south Korea's elites.

In spite of all this, south Korean students continue to launch protest actions.

This shows strong discontent among students with the present regime.

# *Early 17th-Century Gun Excavated in Pyongyang*

The Korean Central History Museum recently put on display a newly discovered *Hyonja* gun (*Hyonja* means third category in size in reference to artillery pieces).

It was unearthed on the bank of the Taedong River in east Pyongyang about 200 metres downstream from the Taedong Bridge.

The engravings on the gun indicate that it was manufactured as far back as in 1624.

The gun weighs 32.4 kilograms and its whole length is 75 centimetres and that of the gun barrel 54 centimetres and its calibre 6.2 centimetres.

Its cartridge is 2.1 centimetres long and the diameter of the cartridge is 0.4 centimeters.

It is cylinder shape, one end stopped up. And it has a handle on the surface of its barrel attached parallel to it.

The distinctive features of the *Hyonja* gun are the comparatively short length and yet a good use of the ballistic principle for firing shells to a far distance. Adapted to the use of three kinds of shells, it is relatively light, though made through iron-casting.

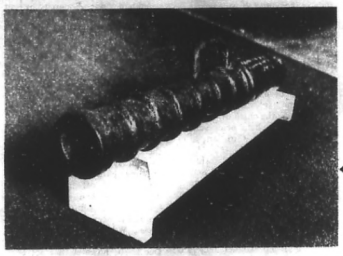
According to records of *"Yungonpilbi,"* a Korean book of the medieval age on weaponry and armament, in those days there were different kinds of *Hyonja* guns, which proved mighty in destroying enemy effectives.

The shooting range of some *Hyonja* gun was more than 4,000 metres.

The newly discovered *Hyonja* gun is one of the rare relics unearthed so far in its size and shape, structure and quality. It is a valuable one well showing the development of the military science and technique and art of manufacture of weapons of Korea at that time.

Prior to the excavation of this gun, 4,000-year old historical relics, which are believed to have been made at the end of the neolithic age, were discovered on the ridge of a mountain in the rear of Changchon village 10 km north of the Ryongsong District, Pyongyang.

They were two dwelling houses and scores of pieces of relics. **(See details in No. 1,142 of The People's Korea)**



← Hyonja gun founded on the bank of the River Taedong, Pyongyang

# *Buddhist Sculptures in Mt. Kumgang*

*Introduced here are gilt bronze sculptures of sitting Buddha which were found kept in flat-bottomed stone boxes.*

*These Buddha images were found buried last year under a rock on Hyangro Peak, Mt. Kumgang.*

*These are Buddha images and Buddhist saints' images — nine in all. Buddha images are 11.5 cm high.*

*Characteristic features of these Buddha images are their slit-eyes, big noses and ears, gentle curves from their shoulders to the waists.*

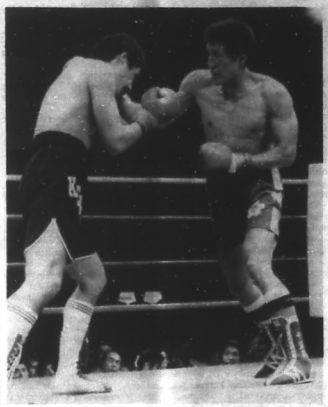
*In addition, the images of the Goddess of Mercy, 10.5 cm high, and a Jizo image (a guardian deity of children), 9.5 cm high, have their own characteristics.*

*The stone boxes where Buddhist sculptures were kept, were 19 cm high and 26.5 cm long.*

*These Buddha images are presumed to have been made in a period from the end of the Koryo Dynasty to the beginning of the Li Dynasty, in view of the characteristic features of these Buddha sculptures and the letters inscribed on the stone boxes.*

Buddhist sculptures excavated under a rock on Hyangro Peak, Mt. Kumgang

# Japan-Born Korean Middleweight Boxer Defends His Title



Chollima Kyedok (right) knocked out the challenger with a right straight in the 6th round.

Chollima Kyedok, Japan-born Korean boxer, succeeded in defending his title in his first Japan's Middleweight Championships bout on May 24 at the Korakuen Boxing Stadium, Tokyo.

The contender was Maeda, the top-ranking Japan's middleweight.

Chollima Kyedok, a 25-year-old third generation Korean youth here, won Japan's Middleweight Championships on Jan. 25 this year, by defeating Maeda, the challenger in the May 24 title defense match.

In the 1st round, Chollima Kyedok had an edge over Maeda, with his exact and speedy right and left straights.

From the 2nd round, Chollima Kyedok staged infighting and gave right and left straights to the challenger.

He had an advantage over Maeda with his right straight, his strong point, in the 3rd and 4th rounds.

In the 6th round, Chollima Kyedok knocked out the challenger with a right straight to defend his title.

In an interview with The People's Korea, he said, "The challenger is strong if he ride on the wave. So, I was on the offensive from the beginning."

He continued, "Many compatriots supported and encouraged me. That is my strength. Whenever I heard voices of compatriots, 'Chollima, Chollima,' I was deeply encouraged by them. I am very glad that many Korean compatriots always give enthusiastic support to me."

In the May 24th match, many Korean youths and compatriots gathered at the Korakuen Boxing Stadium to support Chollima Kyedok. When Chollima Kyedok stepped on the ring, a bunch of flowers was given him on behalf of the Korean Amateur Athletic Association in Japan by a Korean girl in a traditional costume.

Chollima Kyedok (his real name is Kim Key Dok) is 1.81 metres tall. Three years and 10 months have passed since he became a professional boxer.

He attended Korean primary, middle and high schools in Kobe. In his middle and high school days he was a basketball player. He is now part-time vice-chairman of the Higashi Kobe branch, Kobe headquarters of the Korean Youth League in Japan.

He belongs to the Kobe Boxing Club. He uses "Chollima" for his name as a boxer (Chollima is a legendary horse of Korea which is believed to have run one thousand *ri* a day. One *ri* is approximately 400 meters.)

Buddha images were found kept in stone boxes

# Korean Politics in the 1970s and 1980s

## —By Kim Dae Jung—

***EDITOR'S NOTE: Here is a summary of a speech made by Mr. Kim Dae Jung at Harvard University.***

Continued from the previous issue

**(B) After the Yushin Declaration**

Everything that I had predicted would happen did happen in the *Yushin* period. The direct presidential election system was replaced by an indirect electoral college. This new system effectively blocked the opposition parties from fielding candidates in the presidential race. Indeed, Park ran unopposed in the two elections during the *Yushin* period. The generalissimo system of permanent rule was thus made complete.

The President now appointed one third of the National Assembly, while the rest were elected in elections full of irregularities. Even judges were unilaterally appointed by the President. Further, he could suspend the powers of the judicial and legislative branches and issue executive decrees with the force of law. As such, the President now superceded the judiciary and the legislature and made a mockery of the principle of checks and balances.

The *Yushin* system altered fundamentally the nature of opposition politics. Before *Yushin*, the opposition accepted the legitimacy of the Constitution of the third republic and concentrated its efforts on electing a new president. Thus, democratic struggle was in effect an electoral struggle.

Under *Yushin*, however, the struggle was over the legitimacy of the Constitution and the political system themselves. For the first time, anti-system movements began to materialize, and the democratic struggle came to enlist more and more clergymen and intellectuals who, until then, had remained politically neutral.

Countless people were fired from their jobs and imprisoned. But the struggle went on. Students continued to play a leading role and were joined by workers and peasants.

The anti-system movement was thrust forward with a new momentum when, in October 1973, the students demanded the truth about my kidnapping from Japan. Even North Korea refused to receive Lee Hurak, Park's emissary for the North-South talks, because, as head of the KCIA, he was responsible for my abduction. This led to the collapse of the North-South political dialogue.

Student demonstrations continued into 1974, even though Park did all in his power to suppress them. In spite of Park's mobilizing the military to suppress student protest, it continued with heightened intensity. Nineteen-seventy-four was thus a critical period for the *Yushin* system, and Park's solution to the crisis was the abuse of presidential emergency powers. But, the anti-system, democratic struggle went on.

In March 1976, a group of democratic leaders, including Catholic priests, ministers, professors, a former president, and myself, issued the "Declaration to Save the Nation and Democracy." The declaration was a most dramatic expression of the national rejection of the *Yushin* dictatorship and the national aspiration for democracy. We and many others were imprisoned under the emergency measures.

In the late 1970s, female workers, employed primarily at the Dongil and the Y.H. Industries, began to wage persistent struggles against sub-human working conditions and exploitation by management. Their battle was supported by the Christian community and sometimes by the opposition politicians. In time, their struggle was transformed from labor activism to human rights and democratic movements. In the meantime, the Catholic Farmers' Association pushed aggressively for protection of farmers' rights.

In 1979, the New Democratic Party, the main opposition party, could no longer remain indifferent to the rapidly-expanding anti-democratic struggle. It had heretofore functioned as the cooperative opposition within the framework of the *Yushin* system but now recast its image as the aggressive opposition.

Following the "Declaration to Save the Nation and Democracy," the national passion for democracy continued to gain momentum. By 1979 there was formed a national front, the National Congress for Democracy and Reunification, composed of clergymen, students, workers, peasants and a substantial number of politicians.

Beginning in the fall of 1979, struggle erupted throughout the nation. And unlike the past, the struggle was not led just by students. It became a truly national struggle, drawing in people from all walks of life. The uprisings were uniform in their demand for Park's resignation and the abolition of the *Yushin* system. The initial uprising at Pusan and Masan were on the verge of engulfing the entire nation.

It was at this very critical juncture that Kim Jae Kyu killed Park Chung Hee, and the people's struggle unexpectedly ground to a halt. Park's assassination had unfortunate consequences. Instead of being overthrown by the people, the *Yushin* elements were given a reprieve by the massive confusion and chaos that followed Park's assassination. Further, it enabled a small group of power-hungry soldiers ambitious. Using Choi, the small band of power-seeking generals were able to chart an anti-democratic course of action.

All in all, the democratic struggle reached its peak in 1979 but met an unexpected turning point with Park's assassination. The outcome was an unmitigated tragedy.

**III. Korean Politics in the 1980s**

Parks's assassination was no doubt a traumatic event in the annals of Korean politics. It appeared to promise fundamental political change. The national yearning for democracy so evident in the Pusan and Masan incidents finally seemed ready for realization. World opinion recognized this readiness, and the United States openly hoped for democratic restoration.

Contrary to what the Chun regime tells us today, a great number of generals, especially in the Navy and the Air Force, favored the abolition of *Yushin* and the restoration of democracy.

On December 12, 1979, however, Chun Doo Hwan committed an act of insubordination, purged the Chief of Staff of the Army who favored democracy, and seized power by force. For the coup, Chun unilaterally withdrew troops from near the front, thus jeopardizing national security. The Americans who had authority over the Korean troops, conveniently chose to ignore this wanton violation. He thus encouraged the adventurous soldiers to run wild in thier unconstitutional quest for power. It is not exaggerating to say, therefore, that the seed of the May 17, 1980 coup was sown on December 12, 1979.

At any rate, following Park's assassination, national democratic aspirations swelled, and the general expectation was that one of the three Kims would become the next president. For the first time in a long while, the supple waves of politics were gracing the nation's political landscape.

Meanwhile, the Korean people were scrupulously maintaining order and discipline, which drew praised even from the foreign ambassadors to Korea. And students, to avoid being taken advantage of by the scheming generals, exercised utmost restraint until a few days before May 10, 1980.

But faction of the military was intent on instigating chaos and confusion. The Martial Law Command regulated the news media with strict censorship, using it skillfully to destabilize Korean society. It allowed banner headlines for student demonstrations and riots by the miners, but banned, or gave only a small space to my appeals to the citizens and students for order and restraint. The Martial Law Command also censored my proposal for a five-man conference to restore order comprised of the Martial Law Commander, the president and the three Kims. When I drew up, upon request from a newspaper, an appeal to students to return to campus, the Martial Law Command forbade its publication.

Finally, Chun Doo Hwan staged, without justification, a military coup on May 17, 1980 and crushed the national hope for democracy. At that time, Chun framed me for the Kwangju incident. He also tortured a student, whom I had never met, to confess that I had given him money to organize the Kwangju uprising. Troubled by his conscience over the false confession, this student twice attempted suicide in prison and has since been in his release last December that we have never met.

This clearly proves that the May 17 coup was not necessitated by social and political upheaval. Rather, high-powered weapons were used to suppress the citizens of Kwangju, who were clamoring for democratic restoration. In the midst of all this, the United States reneged on its promise to support democracy and acquiesced in the repressive action by Chun's paratroops. The U.S. commander released Korean troops under his command to support the operation. A new phase of dictatorship thus came to the fore.

Even though there are many similarities between Park Chung Hee and Chun Doo Hwan, Chun will have to be much more brutal than his mentor in order to stay in power. This is because he illegitimately vaulted to the presidency by suppressing and slaughtering a great number of innocent citizens.

Today, the news media are under the strictest government control ever. The laws governing them are most stifling to date, and many media networks have been forcibly combined or shut down. Elections have become mere shams, and the labor movement is under restrictions more severe than during the Park Chung Hee regime. For example, labor is not allowed to organize by industrial sectors but only company by company. Regulation and surveillance of campuses have been intensified. Thirty percent of college students are forced out each year, while professors are being fired in droves.

As is well known, the Chun regime framed, and tried to execute me in order to rationalize its military dictatorship. It massacred the democratic citizens of Kwangju, thus creating a serious schism in the relationship between the people and the military. The ascendancy of politically-minded generals has produced a climate of political game-playing if one is to survive and be promoted. Further, some with the rank of colonel have welded enormous power in the Chun regime, overrulling and ignoring the generals. As a result, the military's image and credibility have been severely tarnished and its readiness for national defense greatly impaired. This greatly undermines the security of Korea.

A salient characteristic of the politics of the 1980s is that much Korean sentiment is not just against the dictator, it is also against America. American Cultural Centers in Pusan and Kwangju have been set on fire. The American flag has been burned at least twice, and in student protests one can hear the chant of "Yankee, Go Home," a chant being echoed by some of the Christian community.

These anti-American emotions are reactions against United States' acquiescing in, and even encouraging the dictatorship. The Korean people were especially dumbfounded by President Reagan's reception of Chun Doo Hwan at the White House as his first state guest. It is no wonder they are asking themselves, "Is America really our ally?"

In the past year, the Chun regime seems to have recognized the limits of repression and of United States support for it. This is what seems to have led to the release of some 48 political prisoners and to lifting the ban on political activities for a number of former politicians. We should remember, however, that there still remain in prison more than 300 prisoners of conscience, that more are being imprisoned today, that torture goes on as before, and that still under the political ban are those individuals who are likely to continue their democratic struggle. These facts are reinforced by the recent Human Rights Report published by the United States Department of State.

**IV. Conclusion**

As we look back on our political history, Rhee Syngman was the first to betray the national desire for democracy. In 1952, opposition parties were united to block Rhee's re-election but were beaten back by the military, mobilized by Rhee under his wartime powers, with the favor of the United States.

In 1960, the students succeeded in overthrowing Rhee. But, upon their return to campus, Park forcibly moved in to fill the political vacuum. This was the second betrayal of the national democratic aspiration.

In 1971, I as the Opposition candidate, was honored by an overwhelming support of the people and defeated Park in terms of popular support and, I believe, votes, but the outcome was otherwise. This was the third betrayal.

When Park realized that the direct presidential election system would surely spell an end to his reign of power, he introduced the *Yushin* system. It changed the nature and strategy of the democratic struggle from electoral competition within the system to an outright challenge to that system. Even this met a crushing blow when Chun Doo Hwan pulled off the coup. This was the fourth betrayal.

Thus, the political history of Korea has been running in 10-year cycles. We have repeatedly tasted the bitter pill of shattered hopes. Our spirit, however, has not been broken. We have persisted in the struggle. Our stubborn hope and tenacious efforts are rarely duplicated in other parts of the world.

We have what it takes to bring about democratic restoration in the 1980s. I can point, first, to our unswerving commitment to human rights and democracy; second, to the high level of our cultural and educational sophistication; third, to the diffusion throughout Korean society of the Christian spirit; and finally, to the popular commitment to democracy . . . . . .

As for me, no longer is it important what I will become. What concerns me is to what purpose I will put my life. I only hope for a quick return home so that I can share with my democrak compatriots the suffering and the eventual victory. Thank you. **(End)**

(Continued from page 1)

Doctors earlier were reported to have described Kim's conditions as "extremely dangerous."

### *5 More Join Hunger Strike*

Five prominent dissidents joined the former NDP leader on indefinite hunger strikes on May 31.

Five civil rights campaigners, including Ham Sok Hon, known as south Korea's Gandhi, Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, a well-known Presbyterian minister, were put under house arrest on the night of May 31 after they said they were joining Mr. Kim in his indefinite hunger strike.

They announced at a press conference held at the head office of the National Council of Churches in downtown Seoul that they were embarking on an indefinite hunger strike to support Mr. Kim.

They issued a statement called "an emergency declaration for democracy".

"We are starting a hunger strike demanding the return of full democracy in this country which is the wish of the whole Korean people," the statement said.

It charged the Chon "government" with suppressing the basic rights of the people.

It also said that the military regime cannot be a regime which genuinely serves the people.

Later reports said that about 200 plainclothes police that day stormed the civil rights organization's headquarters and forced the five to leave under escort.

They were fasting at their houses, reports added.

Three others who joined the hunger strike are: Li Mun Yong, a former professor of Koryo University; Ye Chun Ho, a former "assemblyman"; and Hong Nam Sun, an ex-lawyer.

Faced with the escalating campaign for democratitation, Chon Do Hwan on June 1 expressed his intention not to restore democracy in south Korea saying, the "government" will get tough with all kinds of elements disrupting "political and social stability."

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